

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1822.

No. 413.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C., April 1, 1822.

A George R. Jordan.
James Andrews,
Joseph Armstrong,
John Allison,
James Adkins,
Joseph Allison.
B Miss Frances Brantley,
Clemens Brimfield,
Ransom Baldwin,
Thomas Bradshaw,
Henry B. Burger,
Elisha Bevel,
Benjamin Burnside,
John Berry,
Andrew Borland.
C Thomas Clancy,
William Compton,
Wm. Clifton,
Moses Carroll,
Robert Campbell,
Wm. Carrell,
John R. Cummings,
Clerk of the Superior Court, Orange,
Samuel Childs,
Lewis Cordle,
Solomon Bates,
Miss Nancy Carrington,
John Carrington,
Nancy Carroll,
Samuel Clayton.
D Mrs. Elizabeth Dodson,
Edward Davis, esq.,
David Dickerson,
Wm. Dilard, esq.,
Henry O. Daniel.
E Burris Estridge,
Jacob Ephian,
Thomas Evans,
James L. Eaton.
F Thomas Fausette,
Sally Freeman.
H Samuel Hollyway,
Wm. Hall, sen.,
Thomas Horne,
David Hardee,
Andrew Hughes,
Thos. Horner.
J Nathan Jeffries,
Samuel Johnson.
R. L. Cook, P. M.
April 3. 12—3w

TO HIRE.

THE negroes belonging to the estate of Thomas Whitted, deceased, consisting of Men, Women, and Boys, will be hired to the highest bidder, on Monday the 15th inst. at the Market House in Hillsborough. The terms will then be made known.

John Young,

Administrator.

Hillsborough, April 1, 1822. 12—2w

NOTICE.

WILL be rented, on the 15th of this instant, the HOUSE and LOT whereon John Allison, late of the town of Hillsborough, lived, to the highest bidder, until the 31st day of December next. A negro boy will also be hired, until the 28th day of December next. Bond and good security will be required.

Thos. Thompson,
Wm. Huntington.

Admrs pendente lite.

April 1. 12—2w

NOTICE is hereby given,

that the undersigned, at the last court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, qualified as Administrators pendente lite, of John Allison, late of the town of Hillsborough, deceased. Persons indebted to the deceased are requested to come forward and make payment; and those who have claims against the estate are hereby requested to bring forward their demands, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Thos. Thompson,
Wm. Huntington.

Admrs pendente lite.

April 1. 12—4w

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LOST.

ON Thursday of the last February court, either in Hillsborough or on my way home, a deed executed by me as guardian for the children of Thomas Ward, deceased, to James Ward, for fifteen acres and a fraction of land, sold in conformity to an order of court, dated 12th of January, 1819, with a relinquishment of title on the back signed by Nancy Ward, widow of said deceased. I will thank any person who may find it, to deliver it either to myself or to James Ward, and they shall be rewarded for their trouble.

John Campbell.

April 3, 1822

12—3w

NOTICE.

ON the 25th day of this instant will be sold, to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Ephraim Carrington, deceased, all the personal property of the deceased not disposed of by his will, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Waggon and Gear, and Household and Kitchen furniture, Tools, &c. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

J. J. Carrington,

Executor.

April 1, 1822.

12—3w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Wm. Clifton, to secure to James Mebane, and to James Phillips and John Young, administrators of William Lockhart, deceased, the payment of certain sums of money, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the house of said Clifton, in Hillsborough, on Monday the 15th day of April next,

One Negro Man, one Wagon, and team of four Horses, and all the Household and Kitchen Furniture

of said Clifton, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy said debts.

Thos. Ruffin, Trustee.

March 25.

11—3w

THE HIGH BRED HORSE

YOUNG SIR ARCHIE,



Will stand at Hillsborough the first and fourth weeks in April, and in May from the 13th to the 18th, and from the 27th to the 31st—and at Izan Rice's, in Caswell county, on the 12th and 13th of April, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of May, and on the 6th, 7th and 8th of June, at five dollars the single leap—six dollars the season, if paid in the season—and eight dollars to insure.

James Moore.

March 26.

11—

One Cent Reward.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, about the 1st of January last, a negro woman by the name of N. A. N. fifty or sixty years old, of common size, and one eye blind. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of said negro; and all persons are forbid harboring or employing her, under penalty of the law.

James Williams.

Orange county, March 25.

11—

Strayed or Stolen,

ON Tuesday night the 19th instant, from Hillsborough, a Sorrel Horse, with saddle and bridle—the horse is about fifteen hands high, three years old this spring; has three white feet, his hind feet white nearly to his hocks; and a large blaze on his face. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will give information of the said horse, or deliver him to David Burch, the owner, or to the subscriber, living on New Hope creek, eight miles from Hillsborough.

William Jenkins.

March 21.

11—3w

Episcopal Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, will be holden in the city of Raleigh on Thursday the 18th day of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is earnestly hoped that a full delegation will be sent to the Convention. Those congregations who have been duly organized since last April, are particularly requested to send delegates, in order that they may be formally admitted in communion with the convention. By order,

G. P. BEDELL.

Secretary of the Convention.

Payetteville, March 7, 1822. 09—5w

The editors of newspapers in this state, are requested to do in favor of the Episcopal Church, by giving this notice five insertions.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, Sheriff.

Dec 4

95—

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE stock in trade of the concern of Winslow & Huske, will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve, at their store in Fayetteville. The sale will commence on Monday the 13th day of May next, and will continue from day to day, until the whole property is disposed of.

The stock consists of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hard-Ware and Cutlery,

an extensive assortment of
GROCERIES,

consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, a variety of Wines and Spirits, and the various other articles usually sold as such in this market.

A BOAT of 500 barrels burthen, and her materials

There will also be sold,
One hundred and sixty shares of Cape-Fear Bank Stock,
Fifteen shares of State Bank Stock,
Two shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock, and
Forty-one shares of Cape-Fear Navigation Stock.

A credit of from four to nine months will be given on the goods, and six months credit on the Bridge and Navigation stock. The Bank stock will be sold for cash.

John Huske,

Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, March 20.

11—tds

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness, 40 00
Common ditto, 25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00
Common ditto, 55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50
Blind Rindles, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

Subscribers to the
NATURAL HISTORY

of
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, &c.

are informed that the work has been received, and is now ready for delivery on application at the office

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing positively to commence on the 4th day of June.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, } More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000
2374 Blanks, }

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.
All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing.

2 of 1000 Dollars. 10 of 50 Dollars.

1 500 100 10
3 100 2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,

David Yarbrough,

John Scott,

Thomas Clancy,

Willie Shaw,

MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 2.

Hillsborough Masonic Lottery.

THE managers of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery conceive themselves to be in duty bound to state to those who have purchased tickets of them, the reasons why the drawing did not commence on Saturday the 2d inst. as had been previously announced. They are as follows:

The returns from agents at a distance were not complete as to the number of sold tickets. From the best estimate which the returns made would admit of, it was thought, that although a drawing on that day would be safe according to all probable calculations, yet a loss might be sustained; and they felt unwilling to proceed to draw, so long as there could be the least possible risk.

By delaying the drawing until a few hundred more of the tickets could be sold, there would then be no risk whatever; and the managers would be able not only to pay to the fortunate adventurers the prizes they draw, but in addition thereto fully to succeed in raising a sum of money adequate to the building a commodious house for the use of the Lodge.

The managers have determined to draw on TUESDAY the FOURTH OF JUNE next; but should the drawing, however, not then take place, the managers pledge themselves to return the money on demand to every person who may be dissatisfied.

The Managers.

March 5.

08—tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by William Clifton and Alexander Mason to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a certain sum of money therein named, will be sold at public auction, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 15th of April next, the LOT with its appurtenances whereon the said Clifton now lives. It is supposed to be the best stand in the town of Hillsborough for a tavern and house of entertainment.

There will also be sold, at the same time and place,

Six likely Negroes,

viz. one man, three boys, one woman, and one girl. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

March 20.

11—3w

Thos. Ruffin, Trustee.

Persons holding subscriptions for the
NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer,

are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice. Should sufficient encouragement be offered, arrangements will be made for a speedy commencement of the publication.

Jan. 30.

State of North-Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1822.

Duncan Cameron, Car et Campbell, and John Hogg, devisees, &c. of Abraham Tatum, deceased, vs.
William Moore.

THIS is a petition filed for the partition of a tract of land of 640 acres, situate in Randolph county, and it appearing to the court that the defendant William Moore resides in the state of Tennessee, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, for defendant to appear at the next term of this court on the first Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against him and heard ex parte.

Teste,

Jesse Harper, c. c. e.

Price adv. \$ 2 75

08—6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of good WHISKY for sale by the barrel. He also wants to purchase CORN and RYE.

J. S. Smith.

Jan. 27.

06—

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent amelioration of the condition of the human family; with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation! The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary further to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscription, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 25.

Among the petitions this day presented was the following by Mr. Milnor: "James Bennet, a mathematician of the city of Philadelphia, to the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, most respectfully sheweth:

That your petitioner having invented a machine by which a man can fly through the air—can soar to any height—steer in any direction—can start from any place, and alight without risk of injury—and whereas a like machine has never been invented in any country or age of the world; so as to be applied to purposes of practical utility, and as it is more than probable that artificial flying would not, for a thousand years to come, be brought to the same degree of perfection, had not your petitioner, under Providence, accomplished it; and, as it must be evident to all that *Letters Patent* would be of little use to the inventor in consequence of various modifications or improvements which might be made, and which never would have been thought of, had not the way first been opened by your petitioner: He therefore solicits a special act of the Congress of the United States, to secure to him and his heirs for the term of forty years, or for such other term as in their wisdom may be deemed just, the right of steering flying machines through that portion of earth's atmosphere which presses on the United States, or so far as their jurisdiction may extend.

By granting your petitioner's request the honor of the invention shall be conferred on the United States.

J. BENNET, A and M.
Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1822.

Mr. Milnor moved to refer the petition to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Sergeant opposed the motion. He said that that committee did not undertake to soar into regions so high. Their duties were nearer the earth. He moved to lay it on the table. *Negative.*

Mr. Walworth moved to refer it to the committee on roads and canals. *Negative.*

The question then recurred upon referring it to the committee on the judiciary, which was resisted by Mr. Sergeant—on the ground, not only that it was above their reach, but also that they had so much business before them of a terrestrial character, that they could not devote their time to philosophical and aerial investigation. The motion was lost: when Mr. Little renewed the motion to lay it on the table. *Carried.*

Mr. Reid submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Buildings be instructed to inquire into the expediency of substituting a glass ceiling for the canvass now covering the hall.

After a few remarks on the subject, by Messrs. Reid, Mercer, and Walworth, at the suggestion of Mr. Whipple, and with the assent of the mover, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to authorize the state of Illinois to open a canal through the public lands, to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with the Illinois river; and the bill to remit the duties on a sword imported to be presented to Comm. T. Macdonough; were read a third time, passed and sent to the senate.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Tomlinson in the chair,) on the bill supplementary to the act to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war.

Several propositions for amendment were offered, and rejected; and after some slight alterations the committee rose and reported the bill to the house.

In the House, the amendments reported by the committee of the whole were respectively concurred in.

Mr. Williams of N. C. moved to insert the words "and justices of the peace," to make the evidence of application, &c. in addition to judges.

Mr. Cook proposed to amend the amendment by striking out the words "of the peace" after the word "justice," and to insert in lieu thereof the words "of a court of record."

This modification was assented to by the mover, but was opposed by Mr. Reed and Mr. Wright, and supported by Mr. Cook and Mr. Gilmer; and the question being taken thereon the amendment, as modified, prevailed.

Mr. Alexander moved to adjourn, which was lost.

Mr. McCoy moved to lay the bill on the table, which was also lost; when the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, March 26.

Mr. Rankin, from the committee on the public lands, to whom was referred a bill which originated in this house, to provide for paying to the state of Missouri three per cent. of the net proceeds arising from the sale of public lands within the same; and which bill

was returned from the senate with an amendment, embracing also the states of Mississippi and Alabama, reported the same with an amendment to the amendment of the senate, to the following effect:

"That no part of the three per cent. &c. shall be paid to the states of Alabama or Mississippi, until the sum of 1,250,000 dollars, stipulated to be paid by the United States to the state of Georgia, for the cession of the Mississippi territory, &c. nor until the whole of the Mississippi stock shall have been redeemed."

This amendment was adopted, and the amendment of the senate, thus amended, was concurred in.

Mr. Eustis, from the committee on military affairs, made a report on the Georgia militia claims of 1792-3-4, adverse to the allowance of the same; which, on motion of Mr. E. was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Long submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reviving and continuing in force the law that allows half pay pensions to the widows and children of deceased soldiers of the late war.

After receiving a modification, at the suggestion of Mr. Sergeant, by assent of the mover, the object of which was to refer the subject to the committee of revision and unfinished business—

Mr. McCoy moved that the resolution be ordered to lie on the table; which motion was negative, and the resolution was adopted.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the treasury department, transmitting the required information relative to the progress which has been made at the treasury in the settlement of the post office accounts; which, on motion of Mr. Butler, was ordered to be laid on the table.

The speaker also laid before the house two pamphlets which had been transmitted to him as speaker, by Monsieur Francieu, a citizen of France, containing a project for the protection of the liberty of the press, which he desired to be laid before the house of representatives. They were ordered to lie on the table.

The bill supplementary to the act to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war, was read a third time, and passed—yeas 127, nays 21.

The house then agreed to consider the bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to exchange certain stock bearing an interest of five per cent. for certain other stocks bearing six and seven per cent.

Mr. Smith, of Md. proposed certain amendments to the bill, in order to meet the wishes of other gentlemen—the effect of which, if agreed to, will be to include in the stocks to be redeemed by five per cent. stock, the six per cent. stocks of 1814 and 1815, in addition to what is already embraced by the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of the bill postponed to Thursday next.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, (Mr. Condict in the chair,) on a bill from the senate to establish a territorial government in Florida.

Many amendments were proposed and considered; among which were two by Mr. Sanders of N. C. which gave rise to some debate, one of which was withdrawn by the mover, and the other was adopted.

Mr. Montgomery after a few prefatory remarks, submitted, as a substitute for a section which it was proposed to strike out, the following:

And be it further enacted, That all the principles of the United States' constitution, for the security of civil and religious freedom, and for the security of property, and the sacredness of rights to things in action; and all the prohibitions to legislation, as well with respect to congress as the legislatures of the states, be, and the same are hereby declared to be applicable to the said territory, as paramount acts.

Before any division thereon Mr. Colden submitted an amendment to be inserted in the 11th line, on which a question of order arose, in which Messrs. Archer, Barbour, Montgomery and Hill, took part, when the chairman decided that the motion of Mr. Colden was in order.

Mr. Sergeant suggested to the mover that the object of the motion was fully provided for in other parts of the bill, on ascertainment of which

Mr. Colden withdrew the amendment.

The question then recurred upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Montgomery, in which a debate ensued of considerable length, in which Messrs. Trimble, McDuffie, Archer, Rhea and Gilmer, took part, when the question was taken upon striking out the 10th section, (of which Mr. Montgomery's amendment was proposed to be inserted as a substitute) and the motion was lost.

Mr. Walker then moved to amend the bill so as to authorize the people of Florida to elect their governor and legislative council. The question was taken and lost—yeas 15.

Mr. Colden called for the reading of a memorial of certain citizens of the

city of New York, praying for the suppression of slavery in Florida, and which had been referred to this committee; and the memorial was read.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended to the house, when the amendments were respectively concurred in.

Mr. Hill moved to amend the 7th line of the 5th section, by inserting after the word "law," the words "which is now in force or which shall hereafter be passed."

The amendment was opposed by Mr. McDuffie and negatived.

Mr. Montgomery again submitted the substitute he had offered in the committee of the whole, which was again negatived.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, moved to increase the wages of the legislative council per diem, by striking out the word *three*, so as to allow them an allowance of five dollars per day, which was lost, as was also a subsequent motion to make the compensation four dollars per day.

No further amendment having been offered, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, (Mr. Stevenson in the chair) on the bill concerning the commerce and navigation of Florida, which was reported to the house without amendment, when the same was ordered for a third reading.

A message was received from the president of the United States, by the hands of Mr. Gouverneur, on the subject of the military fortifications at Dauphin Island and Mobile Point, accompanied by sundry documents. The message and documents were read and referred to the committee on military affairs, and the message ordered to be printed. And then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 27.

Mr. Warfield, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sufficient sum of money to turnpike the post road leading from the city of Washington to Fredericktown, in the state of Maryland.

And the question being taken thereon, the resolution was negative.

Mr. Milnor moved that the petition of James Bennet, for special privileges, in relation to his new invented flying machine, be referred to a select committee, which was agreed to.

The bill from the senate providing for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida, with the amendments, adopted in this house, was then read a third time, and carried without opposition.

[The bill has to go back to the senate for concurrence in the amendments.]

The bill concerning the commerce and navigation of Florida was read a third time and passed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Mallory in the chair) on the bill to provide for delivering up persons held to hard labor or service in any of the states or territories, who shall escape to any other state or territory.

No amendment having been proposed to the first section of the bill, the second was read, when

Mr. Colden moved to strike from the different parts thereof where they occurred, the words "or justice," so as to limit the exercise of the power contained in that section, to judges of a court of record. He contended that the great powers contemplated, ought not to be given to justices of the peace, who were, in rank, the most inferior officers to whom the administration of justice is confided.

Mr. Wright replied, and observed that he had no great objection to this specific proposition, nor did he wish to extend the powers contemplated by the bill, to justices of the peace, but contended that the word *justice*, in the bill, was used in its primitive sense. Mr. W. extended his remarks to considerable length, not only in respect to the amendment, but on the general principles of the bill, which he contended were in conformity to the constitution, which each member of the house was sworn to observe.

Mr. Moore, of Va. observed that he felt a strong and peculiar interest in the passage of the bill. He thought he should be correct in saying that the district he represented, sustained an annual loss of 4 or 5000 dollars by runaway slaves. The law of 1793 was inadequate to the object it proposed to effect; and he believed a bill of this sort was indispensably necessary, and urged a variety of reasons in favour of the principle of the bill.

Mr. Colden then withdrew the amendment he had proposed, and moved to strike out the enacting clause, to test the principle of the bill. He observed that no man would go farther than he would, to give effect to the constitution, which all agreed to denominate sacred. He was not one of those visionary philanthropists who would contend for immediate and universal emancipation. He was aware that such an attempt was impracticable, however greatly it was to be desired. As a primary consideration, it was first to be determined whether this bill contained any necessary and

valuable provisions beyond those already existing, and under this view of the subject, he examined with minuteness the present laws on the subject, and contrasted them with the provisions of the bill. He thought the latter were inconsistent with the principles of liberty, and had a direct and efficient agency to promote the traffic which had been carried on to a great extent of seizing free blacks, and selling them for slaves. He contended that it was not competent to violate the principles of civil liberty, merely because some districts had sustained injury, as had been expressed by the gentleman from Va. (Mr. Moore.)

Mr. Wright believed that the bill was sufficiently guarded for the protection of civil liberty—expressed his devotion to its cause, and to the principles of the constitution, and his wish that the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Colden) would unite in guarding the bill from encroachments upon that instrument, if he feared it was about to be impaired. Mr. W. referred to cases that had occurred in Maryland and elsewhere, which called imperiously for the passage of the bill.

After some further remarks, by Mr. Nelson of Va. against the motion, and by Mr. Chambers in support of it,

Mr. Woodcock moved that the committee rise and report progress, which was agreed to.

In the house, leave was given to the committee to sit again; and then the house adjourned.

Thursday, March 28.

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution of this house, requiring that committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the law of 1813, on the subject of vaccination, moved that the said committee be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Mr. Burton, after a few remarks, in which he deprecated the idea of our fellow citizens being suffered, under the authority of our laws, to be slaughtered by hundreds with indifference, and asserted his belief that he should be able to establish the fact that the vaccine agency is a mere nuisance, and one of the most dangerous kind, too, and ought therefore to be abolished or essentially changed in its details, moved that the subject should be referred for examination to a select committee.

The judiciary committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject as moved, and it was referred to a select committee, as moved by Mr. Burton.

Mr. Sergeant from the select committee to whom was referred the petition of Henry S. Tanner, reported a resolution authorising the clerk of the house to purchase ten copies of his Atlas, for the use of congress, and, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, (Mr. Sergeant in the chair) on the report of the committee on foreign relations, recommending the recognition of the independence of the South American Provinces, and proposing an appropriation to carry the same into effect.

The resolutions with which the report concludes are as follows:

Resolved, That the house of representatives concur in the opinion expressed by the president, in his message of the 8th of March, 1822, that the American provinces of Spain, which have declared their independence, and are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognised by the United States as independent nations.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill appropriating a sum, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to enable the president of the U. States to give due effect to such recognition.

Messrs. Trimble, Poinsett, Rhea, and Nelson, of Va. in succession, delivered their sentiments, the two first at considerable length, generally in favor of the propositions before the house.

The committee then rose, reported to the house their agreement to these resolutions.

The question being about to be put on agreeing to the first resolution—

Mr. Tucker of Va. objected to the phraseology of the resolution, and proposed to substitute the word "nations" for "provinces," where it occurs.

Some other member mentioned the word "governments," as proper, and Mr. Tucker so varied his motion.

Mr. Russell had no particular partiality, he said, for the phraseology in the resolution, but he objected to the word *governments*, because, according to our system, the word "government" is different in meaning from the word "nation." He would not himself acknowledge any nation to have a free and independent government which is not a government of the people.

After some further conversation, in which Messrs. Wood, Wright, Rhea, Tucker, and H. Nelson, bore part, Mr. Tucker varied his motion so as to make the resolve read, "the late American provinces of Spain;" which amendment was agreed to.

The question was then taken, by yeas and nays, on agreeing to the said first resolution; and decided in the affirmative—yeas 159—nays 1.

The second resolution being under consideration—Mr. Chambers wished that some gentleman who was conversant with the views of the committee, in relation to the subject, would explain the reasons for the particular sum that had been reported. For himself, he was not entirely prepared to say what sum ought to be appropriated.

Mr. Smith, of Md. proposed to modify the resolution so as to leave it optional with the committee of ways and means to report a specific bill, or to include the amount in a general appropriation.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Nelson, of Va. and Mr. Trimble, who were unwilling to alter the resolutions as recommended by the committee, and preferred that this should be disconnected from any other appropriation.

Mr. Smith remarked that his only view in making the motion, was to get at the object of the friends of the measure more readily than could perhaps be done, by a special bill for this purpose. But, in conformity with the wishes that had been expressed, he withdrew the motion.

The question was then put upon the second resolution, and carried unanimously.

And then, on motion of Mr. H. Nelson, the house adjourned.

Friday, March 29.

As soon as the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read,

Mr. Eustis addressed the chair, and stated that he was necessarily absent yesterday when the vote was taken on the resolutions relative to the recognition of the independence of the late provinces of Spain in South America, and that he wished to record his vote thereon.

On this proposition the unanimous consent of the house was required, to dispense with the rule which provides that no member shall be entitled to vote on any question who was not within the bar of the house when his name was called; and some conversation took place on the expediency of granting the leave asked for—in the course of which,

Mr. Taylor quoted the case of the Declaration of American Independence, to which were affixed the names of several members who were not present when the same was agreed to, but came in afterwards and were allowed to subscribe it. The case now before the house, if not analogous, was as little likely to be drawn into precedent, as that.

Mr. Cocke quoted the case which occurred yesterday—in which a member coming in after his name had been called, was yet allowed by unanimous consent to record his vote as though he had been present. On this occasion, Mr. C. contended, the same liberality ought to be extended to all who were absent.

These considerations prevailed with the house, and, by unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. Eustis, and also to Messrs. Reid, Dickinson, Malack, McDuffie, New, Scott, and Eddy, for similar reasons; and they severally voted in the affirmative, when the vote was declared to be—yeas 167, nays 1.

Mr. McLane, from the committee on naval affairs, made a report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to modify the act, entitled "An act for the gradual increase of the navy of the U. States," so as to require a part of the annual appropriation to be expended in the construction of vessels of an inferior force to those now authorized by the said law to be built.

The report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McLane, from the same committee, reported a bill "to fix and render permanent the naval peac establishment of the United States;" which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The house then took into consideration the bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to exchange certain stocks bearing an interest of six and seven per cent. for stock bearing an interest of five per cent.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, proposed the amendments which he had submitted some days since, and which the house had ordered to be printed, accompanied with a few explanatory observations.

Mr. Colden was opposed to the amendments, because he wished to strike out the words *twelve millions*, and to insert in lieu thereof *five millions*, so as to reduce the amount of stocks to be exchanged; and also, to sell the 70,000 shares of stock in the bank of the United States which are owned by the government. The amount of dividends which had been received upon the bank stock belonging to the United States during four and a half years, had been 13 per cent. for the whole period, amounting in the aggregate to \$910,000, whilst the interest on the seven millions which was borrowed to pay for that stock, had amounted, during that period to the sum of \$1,375,000, making a loss to the U. States of 665,000 dollars. But Mr. C. stated that, from the present price of that stock in the market, \$980,000 would be gained to the United States from the surplus price of the shares above par; so that the operation of the amendments he proposed would be, as he contended, to save to the U. States \$196,000 per annum, and to put more than half a million of dollars into the public treasury. Mr. C. entered into a

variety of considerations to evince the propriety of the project he had submitted, and concluded by observing that he should vote against the bill, yet, if it should be adopted, he thought the plan which he had suggested was altogether the most expedient course that could be pursued.

Mr. Smith, of Md. remarked, that the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Colden,) had admitted that 980,000 dollars were obtainable from the present value of the stock above par. Nor was that all; for the bank of the United States had performed the duties of the loan office, which had saved the U. States 100,000 annual expense. Mr. S. proceeded at considerable length in explaining and enforcing the expediency and necessity of the measures that had been resorted to, in relation to the bank of the United States, and he contended that the stock of that bank had already fallen, by the refusal of one branch of the legislature at this session to aid it; and if the 70,000 shares belonging to the U. States should be thrown at once into the market, he believed the stock would fall down to 90, and perhaps to 80, so that the United States would utterly fail of obtaining the expected premium. It would evince such a hostility on the part of the government to that institution, as would destroy all confidence in the value of the stock.

Mr. Colden replied to the observations of the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Smith.)

Mr. Cambreleng was in favor of the amendment, and opposed the scheme proposed by his colleague, (Mr. Colden.)

After some further observations of Mr. Colden, the question was taken on the amendments as proposed, and respectively carried without a division; and the bill was thereupon ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, ayes 79.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. Mallory in the chair,) on the bill to provide for delivering up persons held to labor or service in any of the states, or territories, who shall escape into any other state or territory.

The question was, on the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. F. Johnson was willing to legislate on the subject, but he thought this bill was calculated to introduce new and unknown rules in relation to property. Its operation was not confined to the slave holding states, and he thought its tendency would be injurious to society, and to the administration of justice. He was also opposed to it on the ground that it authorized a suspension of the right of the writ of habeas corpus. He hoped that the bill would be laid on the table, or recommitted, in order that these objections may be removed; and with that view, he proposed that the committee rise and report, which motion was put and carried, ayes 55, noes 43.

In the house, leave to sit again was refused to the committee, and

Mr. F. Johnson moved to recommit the bill to a select committee, which was agreed to.

The house again went into committee of the whole, (Mr. Stevenson in the chair,) on the report of the committee of claims unfavorable to the memorial of the legislature of the state of Tennessee, claiming payment for horses lost in the Seminole war.

Mr. F. Jones moved to amend the report of the committee by striking out the word "not," so as to give it an affirmative character.

The motion was supported by the mover and by Mr. Allen of Tenn.; when, on motion of Mr. Williams of N. C. the committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted;

And then the house adjourned.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 10.

Constitution of the Orange County Agricultural Society.

1st. This society shall be denominated "THE ORANGE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY;" the sole object of which shall be to promote the improvement of agriculture and rural economy.

2d. The officers of this society shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer and secretary, to be elected by ballot, annually, at a general meeting to be held in Hillsborough on the fourth day of July.

3d. A quorum shall consist of at least seven members, including the president or one of the vice-presidents.

4th. At all stated meetings the president or in his absence the vice-president first on the list, or in the absence of both the vice-presidents, such member as shall be appointed for that purpose shall preside.

5th. The treasurer shall take care of the funds and keep the accounts of the society, and make regular reports at each general meeting.

6th. The secretary shall have charge of all the books and papers of the so-

ciety, and shall keep a record of all their proceedings.

7th. At each annual meeting a corresponding committee shall be chosen, for the purpose of corresponding with any other society or persons touching the objects which this society has in view. The same persons shall also be a committee of accounts to adjust all claims against the society, for its contingent expenses, and the president or either of the vice-presidents shall give orders on the treasurer for the payment of them.

8th. This society shall annually propose premiums, either for the best written essay on such agricultural subjects as they may recommend, or for the greatest production of any kind of grain or other crop common in this country, or for the best animal of any kind, or for domestic manufactures, or any other object they may approve.

9th. All claims for premiums shall be determined either by the society, or a committee by them appointed for that purpose, and if the claims be supported answerably to the views of the society, the proposed premium shall be decreed; and no premium shall be adjudged to any person who does not reside in the county of Orange, or unless such person be a member of this society.

10th. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of this society, for premiums, books on agriculture, improved instruments of husbandry, and other important objects, every member shall annually pay the sum of two dollars; and any member who shall pay the sum of ten dollars shall be considered a member for life. This annual contribution shall become due and payable on or before each annual meeting in July; and any member whose contribution shall be found to be more than two years in arrears, shall be considered as having withdrawn from the society, and the same shall be entered on the minutes.

11th. No alteration shall be made in the constitution of this society but at an annual meeting, and by the vote of two thirds of the members present.

12th. This society shall be considered auxiliary to the North-Carolina Agricultural Society.

The question respecting the acknowledgment of the independence of the nations of South America, has been determined in the affirmative in the house of representatives, by a vote of unprecedented unanimity. We do not know that the same unanimity will be found in the senate, but there is no doubt that the vote in that body will be decisively favorable to the measure.

We rejoice that, in this case, the earnest recommendation of the president, understood to be with the unanimous assent of his official counsellors, has been sustained by a vote in the popular branch of the legislature, so nearly unanimously, as to be almost without a dissenting voice. The aspect of a government thus identified with the people of the nation, in support of the cause of freedom, is delightful to the patriot and philanthropist, as it must be imposing in the eyes of the foreign world.

Let it not be supposed we would cast censure on that individual who on this occasion voted singly in the negative. Far be the thought from us. Not agreeing with him in opinion, we yet feel ourselves bound to respect the firmness and independence which enabled him to give such a vote in opposition to the general current of opinion—as, from our knowledge of him, we know his motives to be beyond the reach even of suspicion.

National Intelligencer.

Melancholy Accident.—On the 31st instant, as Mrs. TABITHA KNOWLTON, in company with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. SARAH KNOWLTON, were on their way to the residence of Robert Henry, esq. of this county, and when near the house, the horse ran away with them. The latter lady jumped out of the chair and was considerably injured. A short time afterwards the chair was dashed in pieces, and the former instantly killed. They had been invited to witness the marriage ceremony of their friends. On the assembling of the guests, "the funeral bell" and not the nuptial couch, presented itself to their astonished sight."

Cape Fear Recorder.

Harper's Ferry, (Va.) March 20.

We are informed that a most distressing occurrence took place, in the latter part of last week, in the neighbouring county of Loudoun. It appears that a man named Jacob Rouse, while in a state of inebriation, had been in the habit of abusing his wife, and that, in an affair of this kind, his son aged about

18, interfered in behalf of his mother, when, in a paroxysm of rage, the unnatural father raised a hammer which lay near him, and, by one blow on the skull, terminated the existence of the youth. This is another added to the many instances of the evil effects of indulging in the too frequent use of ardent spirits, and holds forth an awful warning to those who yield themselves a willing prey to the wayward passions of the human heart. It is said, that the perpetrator of this horrid crime is possessed of a handsome property.

The pensioners of the United States may now receive their arrears of pensions at the several offices in the United States for paying the same; funds having been transmitted for the purpose.

Nat. Int.

Counterfeit Notes.—We are requested to state, that there are in circulation Counterfeit Ten Dollar Notes of the State Bank of North-Carolina—well executed. Persons receiving notes of the above denominations of the State Bank should observe unusual caution.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Napoleon, it is stated in our papers, abolished imprisonment for debt. Thus far at least his example is worthy of imitation, and we have no doubt, it will in proper season be followed by all civilized governments. We are apt to look upon a particular set of opinions, as consecrated, which we have been in the habit of receiving without examination, and one of these we conceive to be the necessity of imprisonment for debt. However a different doctrine is daily gaining strength and solidity. When the question is discussed, when this conviction becomes general, we will not say that it absolutely abolishes the necessity of a bankrupt law, although it manifestly does abolish the principal grievance, that was proposed to be redressed by such an act.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

The following two papers, will serve to shew what Spain has attempted, and how woefully her efforts to perpetuate the slavery of South America has failed.

A Return of the Spanish Troops sent to South-America from Spain, from the commencement of the revolution in 1810, to the latest period; principally collected from the official report made to the cortes, 2d October, 1822, and the other documents.

Original force.	Reinforcement.
Venezuela 3137	32,400
New Grenada 2066	
La Plata 4700	3800
Chili 3980	
Peru 2286	3600
	15,169
Original force	39,800
	15,169
	54,969
Of which remains under La Torre, in Porto Cabello	1200
Of which remains under La Serena, At Peru	2200
Remaining force	3400
Loss of Spanish troops by Spain 51,469	

This table is collected from authentic sources—and is rather under than over the number of troops, sent to South America since 1810. Mexico is not comprehended in the above.—Aurora.

HAYTI.

We yesterday noticed the proclamation of Boyer on taking possession of the city of St. Domingo. After stating that the national flag floated on every part of the island, and that "in this island of liberty there are no more slaves," he reminds the Haytiens that "the re-union of the children of Hayti has, after much pain and trouble, been completed by my entry into the city of St. Domingo, which has been brought about by the protecting hand of God, who rules the destinies of nations." He recommends them to profit by the experience of 25 years of vicissitudes, and to continue to obey his laws, which would serve to show the fallacious hopes of their enemies, and demonstrate the correct reasonings of their philanthropic friends, who still continue to defend their cause. He speaks of the excellence of their soil, and enjoins them to profit by its productions, and encourage foreign commerce. He next addresses "the old soldiers of the immortal Petion, the founder of the republic," telling them to view without vanity, the triumph which their efforts and perseverance had given them, and to continue to show themselves worthy of the just praises they had earned. To the inhabitants of the eastern part of the island, he recommends forgetfulness of their ancient condition, and to think now only of the happy days they would enjoy under their new government.

"Haytiens! (he continues) in vain do our enemies endeavour to alarm powerful foreign nations on the subject of the union of our country. The principles established by the articles 40 and 41 of our constitution give us the ocean for our boundary, and forbid, by the 5th article, that we from any enterprize to disturb the peace of the neighbouring islands. We are a warlike and agricultural people, who will only take up arms to defend our independence; always generous and hospitable to those

foreigners who live among us, and who respect the laws of the country."

In conclusion, he says, that he, no doubt, was destined by the Divinity to give triumph to their cause; that all his life would be religiously devoted to promote the glory and prosperity of Hayti; and that he counts upon the aid and concurrence of all his fellow citizens to enable him to raise their nation to the rank it must occupy in the civilized world.

National Advocate.

Methodist Conference.—The Virginia annual Conference met according to appointment in Newbern, N. C. on Wednesday, 20th of March, and adjourned on Tuesday 26th, until its next meeting, which will be held in Lynchburg, Va. on March 19th, 1823. The appointments for the preachers for 1823, are—

NORFOLK DISTRICT.
Benjamin Devany, P. E.
Norfolk, Francis Asbury Ward.
Portsmouth, Thomas Howard.
Princess Ann, Wm. Eastwood, J. Craig.
Camden, Moses Brock.
Gates and Edenton, Henry Holmes.
Murfreesborough, Jacob Hill.
Sussex, George A. Bane.
Surry, Isaiah Harris.
Suffolk, Allen R. Bernard.

JAMES RIVER DISTRICT.
Peyton Anderson, P. E.
Williamsburg, Waddle Johnson.
Gloucester, J. C. Bullew, J. Thomson.
Hanover, H. M. Lillard, E. Chapman.
Richmond, Caleb G. Leach.
Columbia, Thos. Mann, W. D. Goode.
Gulpepper, James Morrison.
Amherst, J. F. Andrew, G. W. Harper.

MEHERIN DISTRICT.
John Early, P. E.
Lynchburg, Geo. W. Charlton,
Bedford, H. Alley, S. Hunter, super.
Buckingham, John Hales, O. Bernard.
Mecklenburg, Thomas R. Brame.
Greenville, Wm. Leigh.
Brunswick, J. Featherston, R. Wilkinson.

Amelia, Enoch Johnson.
Chesterfield, Geo. C. Chesly.
Petersburg, H. G. Leigh.

YADKIN DISTRICT.
Levis Skidmore, P. E.
Salisbury, Thacher Murre.
Yadkin, Anson Chadwick.
Iredell, Joakin Lane.
Guilford, James Reid.
Franklin, Jas. Patterson, S. Harrell.
Caswell, R. B. Foster.
Hillsborough, Thomas Crowder,
Granville, C. L. Cooley.

ROANOKE DISTRICT.
C. S. Moring, P. E.
Roanoke, J. Parker, Joshua Leigh.
Washington, Miles Nash.
Swift Creek, Swain Swift.
Washington Circuit and Albemarle Sound, Benjamin Edge.
Mattamuskeet, W. H. Starr.
Banks and Islands, Archibald Brondly.

NEUSE DISTRICT.
William Compton, P. E.
Haw River, Rufus Wiley.
Raleigh City, Geo. W. Anderson.
Tar River, Lewis Kimbell.
Raleigh Circuit, Peter Doub.
Black River, Thomas G. Humphries.
New River, T. Garrard, D. Ellis.
Newbern, E. Drake.
Beaufort and Straits, Mann Dutton.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	April	5	6	7	8	9
9 o'clock.	61	75	79	82	84	86
12 o'clock.	63	80	82	84	86	88
3 o'clock.	72	79	84	86	88	90
6	54	60	64	73	83	81
7	50	67	73	83	81	
8	52	80	83			
9	68	76	81			

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT in the month of January, 1821, I executed six promissory notes, payable to Alexander Murphey, or order, which said notes are made payable at different times as they successively became due; as said notes were intended merely to liquidate individual accounts between me and Alexander Murphey at the date of their execution, and as I at present hold sets-off to the full amount, as well as other sufficient matter of defence in their collection, I hereby forwarn and caution all persons from trading for the same, under endorsement, made either by Alexander Murphey or Ambrose L. Bennett, esq. as I do not intend to pay or account to any one but the original obligee for their aggregate amount.

Solomon Debow.

New-Orleans, Feb. 24, 1822.

13—2w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ARRESTED by violence from my possession, at the jail door in the town of Hillsborough, on the night of the 6th inst. held for and on behalf of my mother Frances Benton, a certain negro boy called and known by the name of GORDON, which the said Frances Benton recovered in the Superior Court of Orange county against John Taylor. This is, therefore, to forwarn all persons from harbouring or concealing the said boy Gordon under penalty of the law. It is presumable that the said boy is now lurking about the plantation of John Taylor, jr. esq. near Hillsborough. Any person that will apprehend the said boy Gordon, and secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

A. Benton.

April 3, 1822.

13—3w

H. G. & Wm. H. Bowers,
H. VE received by the schooners Helvidere, Independence, Margaret Ann, Bold Commander, Venelia, and other late arrivals, their spring supply of

FRESH IMPORTED STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

which is much more extensive than usual, and having been principally purchased at auction in the city of New-York, they offer for sale at reduced prices.

Petersburg, April, 1822.

13—2w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Friday the 19th inst. at the late residence of Col. William Shepard, deceased, on Eno, on a credit of eight months, all the perishable part of the estate of said deceased, consisting of Corn, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, H. gs, one new Wagon, Ox Cart, Chair and Harness, Blacksmith's tools, a quantity of Wool, Farming Utensils, with many other articles.

At the same time will be hired, till the 28th of December next, several Negroes, one of which is a good blacksmith.

Bond and good security will be required.

David Yarbrough.

April 9.

13—2w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

Jarvis & West vs. John Sharp. Original attachment, levied on the lands of Boston Sharp and others, and they summoned as garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$1 50

13—3w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

Jarvis & West vs. John Sharp. Original attachment, levied on the lands of Boston Sharp and others, and they summoned as garnishees.

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Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$1 50

13—3w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

John S. West vs. John Sharp. Original attachment, levied on the lands of Boston Sharp and others, and they summoned as garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$1 50

13—3w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

Henry Albright vs. John Sharp. Original attachment, levied on the lands of Boston Sharp and others, and they summoned as garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$1 50

13—3w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

Child & Clancy vs. John Sharp. Original attachment, levied on the lands of Boston Sharp and others, and they summoned as garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$1 50

13—3w

From the Commercial Advertiser.

A new method of treating persons bitten by Mad Dogs, or other rabid animals.

His excellency HENRY MIDDLETON, minister plenipotentiary, from the United States in Russia, has forwarded for public information the essay of Dr. Marochetti, on Hydrophobia. It was first read to a society of professional gentlemen at Moscow, and afterwards printed at St. Petersburg.

To the Hon. Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. President of the Medical Society of the State of New-York, &c. &c.

St. Petersburg,
17th (29th) Nov 1821.

Sir.—I did myself the honor of enclosing you, about a month since, a manuscript copy of a report read last October to the Medico Physical Society of Moscow, by Dr. Marochetti, upon hydrophobic virus, and the means of discovering its presence and destroying its activity in an infected subject. Apprehending that my letter may have miscarried, I trouble you with the duplicate, accompanied by the same memoir in a printed form, which it has received since my first letter.

The art of inoculating for small pox, and thereby mitigating the violence of the disease, having been first known and practised in the East, encourages a hope that the discovery from the same quarter, of a mode of curing the incipient symptoms of hydrophobia, by a process in some degree analogous, may be the means of rescuing numbers of victims from encountering death in one of its most horrid forms.

Desiring to give a wide circulation to the paper of Dr. Marochetti, in order that our country may have the early benefit of his discovery, I have thought I could not address myself better than to the president of the Medical Society of New-York, who will not fail to give his recommendation so far as it may be merited.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY MIDDLETON.

Observations on Hydrophobia: containing certain indications for ascertaining the existence of the hydrophobic poison in an individual, and the means of preventing its development by destroying its germ. In a memorial read before the Medico Physical Society of Moscow, on the 4th of October, 1820 by Michel Marochetti, attending physician at the Galitzin hospital, and member of said society. Printed in St. Petersburg, at the press of the public institution, 1821.

Among the fatal accidents to which man is exposed, the hydrophobia, a terrible consequence of the bite of rabid animals, is a disease whose cruelty is aggravated by the insufficiency of all the means hitherto employed to save its victims, and by the acknowledgment of all practical men, that there is no specific against the hydrophobic virus, after absorption has taken place, and the symptoms have appeared. I shall not undertake a refutation of this truth. I shall only say, that with a knowledge of the cause, it is possible by means of help duly afforded to prevent the mischief, and consequently to save from certain death, those persons, who, before the discovery which I have the honor to announce, had no chance of safety.

Hitherto, the profession of the healing art, have been ignorant of the true seat of the disease. A crowd of remedies have been administered; some because they had doubtless been employed with success in cases where there was no hydrophobia, and others for the purpose of benevolence and prevention. But a very important point in medicine, and one that has been sought in vain, is the cause of this malady. Its effects, are unfortunately, too well known. I shall therefore on this occasion, endeavor to show, 1st, the knowledge I have derived from observation; 2d, the origin of the discovery; and 3d, the different pathological occurrences I have been able to collect, with my own remarks upon them.

Having spent almost eight years of my life in the southern governments of Russia, where there is a great number of dogs, some of them often run mad, and produce frequent accidents. Repeatedly I have endured the distress of beholding the deaths of these victims. I necessarily made enquiries concerning hydrophobia, and tried all the known methods of treating it. Confined in a village in the midst of these wretched creatures, some of whom had been bitten by mad dogs, and others by mad wolves, nobody possessed better opportunities than myself to follow and to watch the course and progress of this horrible disorder.

I now state the conclusions I have drawn from the most scrupulous attention to hydrophobia.

In the first place, I am convinced by experience, that if several persons are bitten in succession by a ra-

bid animal, the first bitten exhibits in the development of the disease, more serious and violent symptoms than the second, this more than the third, and so on; the poison acting always in an inverse ratio to the numbers, in such a manner that the eighteenth or twentieth person may be considered out of danger. Such a case sometimes happens.

Secondly, the hydrophobia virus does not constantly reside in the mouth of the mad animal. It gathers there only at the end of a certain time. The bite, in this interval, is not to be considered venomous. Here is another case in which the rabies is not communicated.

Thirdly, the hydrophobia virus does not lose, like the pestilential miasma, any of its intensity in being communicated from one body to another—but it acts with more or less virulence in proportion to its quantity. Unfortunately, the effect is not the less fatal, by reason of its quicker or slower operation.

Fourthly, it is evident that this virus does not continue in the wounds; but is conveyed in its full force to a part of the body presently to be described. In this part, it instantly acts as a most powerful astringent, and, by accumulation, inflames and shuts the passages, by which nature endeavors to expel it from the animal economy.

Fifthly, there is one, and only one way, to prevent the development of hydrophobia in a person who is threatened with it. I declare boldly, and experience will bear me out in the assertion, that this is to evacuate the hydrophobia virus when it appears. Where does this reside? and how can it be evacuated?

Sixthly, the sub-lingual glands, are two in number, one on each side, under the tongue, between the genioglossi muscles, the lower jaw, and the inner membrane of the mouth, which immediately covers them. From these glands proceed two or three secretory ducts, which open into the ducts of the sub-maxillary glands, and those latter open one on the one side, and the other on the other side of the frons of the tongue—it is precisely to the extremities of these ducts, that the hydrophobia virus is conveyed after a bite inflicted by a rabid animal, and there it is temporarily detained, forming at the two spots just described, one or two small tumors of unequal size. By touching, which may be done with a probe, it is found that there is contained a fluctuating humor which is, as absorption proves, the hydrophobia poison itself. It is there that nature delivers to us her enemy. It is from this hold the surgeon ought to expel him.

Seventhly, the time cannot be exactly defined at which these small tumors will show themselves. If the virus is not evacuated in 24 hours it disappears by reabsorption. Then no trace is left of its pre-existence. There takes place a double metastasis toward the brain. The most frightful symptoms of hydrophobia commence, and the patient sinks under one of its paroxysms. On opening the body nothing remarkable is observed; pathological anatomy, after all its explanations, has not discovered any indication capable of fixing the attention of physicians, and of rendering an explanation of the causes, because they did not understand the reabsorption of this virus.

Eighthly, the first thing to be observed when a person believes he has been bitten by a mad animal, is, the lower side of the tongue, which ought to be examined for six weeks, once, or even twice a day, or more perfect precaution. If at the end of this term, there is no appearance of the small swellings already described, we may rest assured that the individual is not to be infected with hydrophobic virus. During these examinations, if the tumors appear, they must be instantly cauterized, or what is better, opened with a small sharp lancet. This operation is performed by raising the tongue with one hand, covered with a suitable cloth, toward the palate, and somewhat sideways, to the end that the small buttons or tumors may be easily touched. For greater convenience the tongue ought to be supported by an assistant, so that there may be made as many longitudinal incisions as there are lumps. From these latter there will proceed some drops of a sanious lymph, somewhat greenish, which the patient operated upon will spit out. As soon as the operation is over, the patient must wash his mouth with a strong decoction of the tops and flowers of the *Genista lateo tinctoria*, (Dya's Broom.) It is almost superfluous to observe, that this decoction must be prepared in advance, for it must regularly be

taken during the six weeks that the patient is under examination, as a common drink. The dose is a pound and a half per day, in decoction; or four drams a day in powder in doses of one dram each. The prescriber, however, will always take into consideration the age and constitution of the patient.

Ninthly, I observe that the operation which consists in opening the small tumors, has the great advantage of being so simple and so easy to execute, that not only professional men, but every individual who has seen it performed two or three times, can perform it himself. This is very important for the small towns and villages, where, as yet, there are no settled and established surgeons. I offer myself, on the occurrence of the first accident of this kind, to perform the operation in the presence of any person whom the government may be pleased to appoint.

I inhabited the Ukraine, during 1811, in the capacity of physician to his excellency the Count Morzevsky. In one of his villages, called Kijawka, during an evening of the autumn, at the hour when the peasants return home from their labor, a huge hydrophobic dog of a neighboring village, by fifteen persons of different ages and sexes. As I lived at the distance of five fathoms, I received no intelligence until the next morning. Proceeding then with all possible speed to the place, I procured for these unfortunate persons a house, spacious enough to contain them all, and I placed near them attendants to nurse and attend them.

While these arrangements were making, a deputation of old men waited upon me, praying that the bitten persons might be treated by a peasant of the neighborhood, who had for a number of years made a business of attending such cases, and with constant success. They all assured me they would bear witness in favor of this man, who according to their declaration, had already served several hundred persons in that government.

I had previously heard of this man. I was desirous of satisfying myself, as to the efficacy of a means so very important to humanity, and of which I had wished to have an opportunity to become an eye witness. Leave was obtained from the master of the village; and my permission was additionally granted that the peasant should take charge of the patients. I, however, imposed two conditions, the first of which was, that I should be present at every thing he did; and the second, that to be sure that the dog that had bitten them was really mad and hydrophobic, I should practice upon one of the patients, in my own way. I selected from among them a girl, six years old, whom I subjected to medical treatment. The other began to take the decoction of the *genista lateo tinctoria*, which the peasant prepared in my presence.

As I passed the greater part of my time near these unfortunate persons, I administered my own remedies, for the girl I had taken for my own patient. I had engaged a surgeon with orders, not to let the peasant do any thing in my absence. This plain man began by examining the tongue of each individual, one after another, on its lower part or under side, every morning and evening. As the tumors appeared, he showed them to me; and he opened them and cauterized them with a sort of large needle, heated red hot in the candle, after the operation he caused them to rinse their mouths with the same decoction, which has been mentioned for internal use.

The girl of six years old, whose treatment had been continued with the greatest care, and conformably to the rules of established practice, became the victim of the experiment! for, on the morning of the seventh day after the bite she was suddenly seized with symptoms of hydrophobia, and at the end of eight hours expired in my presence, during a paroxysm of the most frightful symptoms.

Of the fourteen remaining persons, twelve underwent the operation of opening their tumors and were saved. The two others, who had been bitten last, had no tumors. These fourteen persons, after having for six weeks made use of the decoction of *Genista*, were discharged cured.

Having remained there more than three years after this occurrence, I saw a number of times, all the individuals, and can attest that their recovery was complete.

I state more facts. Being in Podolia during 1813, I resided in a small town called Meshowka, within the district of Olgalpal. In the month of February, twenty-six persons, partly Christian and partly Jews, of different ages and sexes, were bitten by

a hydrophobic dog. This dog made incursions into the town, and having bitten all the persons he met, had disappeared. The inhabitants, however, rallied—and in their search for him, in the place of his usual retreat, found him dead near a heap of wheat.

Though I took great pains to ascertain the successive order of the bites, I was unable to determine the exact series in these twenty-six individuals.

So considerable a number of the bitten and the calamitous beings, could not be accommodated in any house that could be procured. I was therefore obliged to separate them into three divisions; and send each division to a distinct house. I attached to the first division, nine men—to the second eleven women—and to the third, six children. In each of the houses I stationed a Hebrew surgeon to prepare the decoction of the *Genista lateo tinctoria*, to administer it to them regularly, and to report to me every thing that happened.

The result was, that in the first division, five persons had swellings under their tongue—in the second, all had them—and in the third, only three of the children.

Among these individuals, they who had the deepest and most numerous wounds, experienced the tumors on the third day. The rest on the fifth, seventh and ninth days. In one woman these sublingual swellings did not manifest themselves until the 21st day after the bite.—This woman had received a slight bite in the right leg.

The seven persons who had no tumors nevertheless drank the decoction for six weeks, and were then set at liberty with the rest, excepting those whose wounds were not healed. They remained in charge until their entire restoration to health. I have employed as an excellent detergent, the residue of the decoction of the herb *Genista*, as an application to the wounds, in the form of a poultice.

It is not unfrequently necessary, to give a gentle purgative, once a week, or at least a simple clyster prepared from a decoction of the marsh mallows of the shops, in which a small quantity of *Astrakansalt* is dissolved. By either of these means, costiveness is prevented.

There is a matter which merits the greatest attention. This is the succession of fore-running symptoms observable during the formation of the small pustules, whose discovery is the offspring of a most lucky observation. Towards that stage, the pupil of the eye is dilated and fixed; the look is sad; uneasiness is complained of; and there is a small pain in the head. These are the only symptoms I have been able to detect. The simple and easy method of treating persons threatened with hydrophobia, is that which has been practised upon about forty individuals, with complete success.—The little girl who fell a sacrifice to my experiment, affords a piece of evidence quite as strong. Hence forward, a regimen can be adopted, of which I will warrant the salutary result.

By way of conclusion, I remark, that at different times and places, I have treated six persons in the same manner; among others, a peasant who had been bitten by a mad wolf, as he was going from one village to another. His cries brought other men, who assisted in killing the ferocious beast, who had been already marked a hydrophobic. The only difference between this and the radical cure, was, that this man, among other wounds, had been bitten on the fore part of the ankle; and that the tendons and ligaments were so lacerated, that all the surgical means which were applied, could not prevent a great deformity of the foot. He was confined to his bed for two months.

After the disclosures I have made concerning the hydrophobic virus, I consider the disease as a local evil, of which it is possible to prevent the consequences, by a seasonable removal of the morbid matter. For after the re-absorption has been made, there are no means of arresting its terrific effects. I think it may be thence concluded, that the known symptoms of hydrophobia, such as constriction of the breast, violent pains in the head, dilatation of the pupil, occasional palsy of the tongue, convulsions, dread of liquids, all nervous symptoms, are produced by the reabsorption of the hydrophobic poison. The nerves from the fifth pair, those which go to the tongue the intercostal and cervical nerves, furnish direct evidence of the manner in which the virus exerts its deleterious action through the medium of the nerves leading from the sublingual

and sub-maxillary glands: without taking into consideration the complicated distribution of these nerves, their connexions and sympathies, I entertain the hope that Physiology will, one day, give us more satisfactory details on this subject. It only remains for me, gentlemen, to state my sole and particular desire, for the publication of a memoir, useful to humanity, and the chief object of my researches and of my exertions.

Accept, respectable president, and members, who have had the goodness to receive me as a colleague and fellow labourer, the observations which I offer you, in the most philanthropic spirit; add thereto your own intelligence, aid me with your practical experience. I shall be overjoyed if I should be happy enough to limit the disasters caused by hydrophobia.

(Signed) MAROCHETTI.

Mr. Bruce of Frederick, a few evenings ago, in the Maryland Legislature made this observation—

A book sir, (the New Testament) has been made to bear upon this question, that never fails to fill me with the profoundest reverence and the deepest veneration—a book of infinitely more value than all other books that ever were written—and were the question put to me whether I would take this and exclude all others, and so vice versa, I would unhesitatingly draw it to my bosom. It is the only source of pure morality, the only light to guide the dark and wandering mind of man; and without which he would be like the mariner upon the stormy and tempestuous ocean, bereft of chart and compass. Pity it is, the world should be so much in ignorance of the rich treasures which lie embodied there; and sir, if there is any thing of respectability, any thing estimable or of worth about me, I trace it to that fountain.—It raises man above his fallen nature, it ennobles and gives him a dignified, commanding attitude, and though surrounded by all the calamities this world could heap together, he would be great amidst the ruins, and calm—yet suffering, claim your admiration and love.—A more bountiful legacy was never left to man. I speak of it as I have found it. Balt. Morn. Chron.

Garrick's Precepts to Preachers.

The celebrated Garrick having been requested by Dr. Stonehouse to favor him with his opinion as to the manner in which a sermon ought to be delivered, the English Roscius sent him the following judicious answer.

My dear pupil—You know how you would feel and speak in a parlour concerning a friend who was in imminent danger of his life, and with what energetic pathos of diction and countenance you would enforce the observance of that which you really thought would be for his preservation.—You could not think of playing the orator, of studying your emphasis, cadences and gestures; you would be yourself; and the interesting nature of your subject impressing your heart, would furnish you with the most natural tone of voice, the most proper language, the most engaging features, and the most suitable and graceful gestures. What you would thus be in the parlour, be in the pulpit; and you will not fail to please, to affect, and to profit. Adieu, my dear friend.

ADMONITION.

The baptismal admonition of the Hindoos, is as impressive on the bystanders as it is beautiful.—“Little babe; thou enterest the world weeping, while all around you smiled; contrive so to live, that you may depart in smiles, whilst all around you weep.”

JOHN CONRAD, TAILOR.

RETURN his thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the very liberal support he has received from them since he has been here; and from his knowledge, and attention to his business, he hopes still to merit a continuance of their favor. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and expects to receive them as often as they change. He intends to have his work done in a superior style to what is usually done in this country.

Officers' Uniforms, Ladies' Habits, Cloaks, &c.

made in the neatest and most fashionable manner. All orders addressed to him will be strictly attended to, and no pains spared to give satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom.

Greensborough, N. C. March 12. 10—4w

N. B. The editor of the Milton Intelligencer, will give the above four insertions, and forward his account to the post master at Greensborough for payment.